# Al-Saqri Foundation for Military Sciences

**Al Saqri Foundation for Science**

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# Special course in explosives manufacturing

**especially**

**For the fighting sect that appears on the truth until the command of God comes**

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Contents

In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful

**Praise be to God and peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of God.**

**God Almighty said:-And prepare whatever you are able of power and of bonds of war by night by which you may terrify the enemy of Allah and your enemy and others besides them whom you do not know. Allah knows them. And whatever you spend in the cause of Allah will be fully repaid to you, and if you give [in charity], you will not be wronged.-[Al-Anfal:60]**

**God Almighty said:-Fight them; Allah will punish them by your hands and disgrace them and give you victory over them and satisfy the hearts of a believing people.-Repentance:14]**

**God Almighty said:-And fight them until there is no more persecution and religion is for Allah. But if they cease, then there is no aggression except against the wrongdoers.-Al-Baqarah:193].**

Stimulating substances

## 1- Mercury:

Relatives:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| mercury $Hg$ | acid | ethyl alcohol $OH_5H_2C$ |
| 1.5g | 1.72 mm | 5mm |

## Action steps:

1- We put1.72 mm of mercury in a beaker, and add 1.5 g to it using a dropper with Stir, and increase the heat to55 m until complete melting [We notice the release of gases] Harmful structure, and we notice that by raising the temperature it melts quickly.

2- We put ethyl alcohol in a container and raise its temperature to15 m.

3- When the mixture is ignited, we cover the pot until the flame extends a little, then we add a little ethyl alcohol to it.

## note

The container must be heated until the vapors rise, then ignite. If the flame flares up, cover it or smother it until the ignition continues, then add a small amount of ethyl alcohol to it.

## 2- Lead:

Relatives:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sodium azide $NaN_3$ | lead nitrate $Pb(No_3)_2$ |
| **1g** | **3g** |

Action steps:

**1-** We prepare an aqueous solution of sodium azide with a concentration of8%

**2-** Prepare an aqueous solution of lead nitrate with a concentration of6%

**3-** We add the sodium azide solution to the lead nitrate solution while stirring (we notice the formation of lead azide).

**4-** Filter, wash with distilled water and dry in dark air.

## 3- Add silver:

Relatives:

| | |
|---|---|
| sodium azide $_{3}$NaN | silver nitrate $_{2}$)$_{3}$Ag(No |
| **10g** | **6g** |

### Action steps:

**1-** **We prepare100 ml of distilled water with sodium azide.**

**2-** **We prepare100 ml of distilled water and dissolve 6 g of silver nitrate in it.**

**3-** **We add the sodium azide solution to the silver nitrate solution while stirring (we notice the formation of silver azide).**

**4-** **Filter, wash with distilled water and dry in dark air.**

# stimulants

## 1- AcidPicric:

Relatives:

| phenol $OH_5H_6C$ | sulfuric acid $_4So_2H$ | nitric acid $_3HNC$ |
|---|---|---|
| 9g | 6mm | 16mm |

### Action steps:

1- Take7.8g of phenol was placed in a glass beaker and 6ml of acid was added to it. Sulfuric acid and stir well until completely dissolved.

2- Add this mixture to the nitric acid in another cup, taking care not to let the temperature rise above 10°C when pouring.50 m and heat for 5-8 minutes with the temperature fixed between80-100 m

3- Pour this mixture into another cup with more cold water than110mm

## 2- Recitation:

Relatives:

| N.N. dimethyl $_2)_2N(CH_1H_6C$ | sulfuric acid | nitric acid |
|---|---|---|
| 2mm | 20mm | 50mm |

### Action steps:

1- melt2 mm of N.N. dimethyl aniline in 20 mm sulfuric acid, taking into account that The solution temperature rises above50 m by ice bath with good stirring [to ensure Dissolution process: We put a drop of the solution in the water. If it becomes cloudy, this indicates that dissolution has not yet taken place.

2- Add that lit on50 mm nitric acid little by little, taking into account that it does not rise Temperature about10m by ice bath.

3- Leave the product for at least three hours until it crystallizes and tetrahydroxylated.

Note: The color changes to a bright, bright orange. Leave it thereafter.24 hours to filter It works on the purification process of acids as mentioned.

# 3- Sklonit*RDX*

Relatives:

| sulfur oxide | ammonium nitrate | nitric acid |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2g** | **28g** | **17mm** |

Action steps:

**1-** **We put2g of sulfur dioxide with 28g of nitrate**

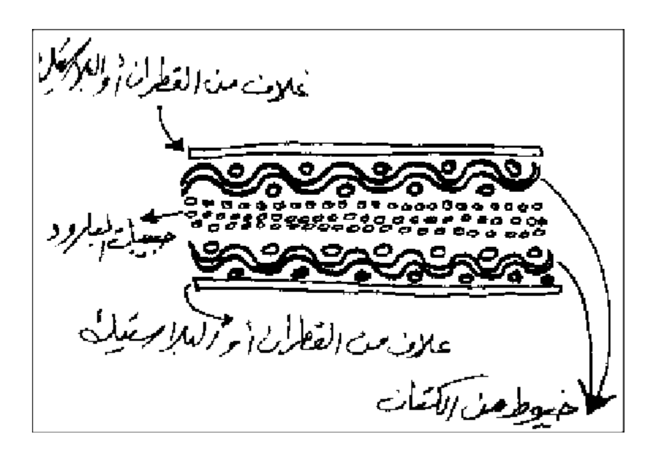
**2-** **After the addition is complete, the temperature of the mixture is raised to80 m and fixed for half an hour ( Cover the pot without stirring. Brown gases may come out at once with a terrible rise in temperature.**

**3-** **Add acetone to the product until the formation and crystallization are complete, provided that no brown vapors are released.**

**4-** **We filter and take the result and neutralize it with a sodium carbonate solution of concentration5% and we know That is done by paper.PH.**

wicks

# 1- Slow fuse:

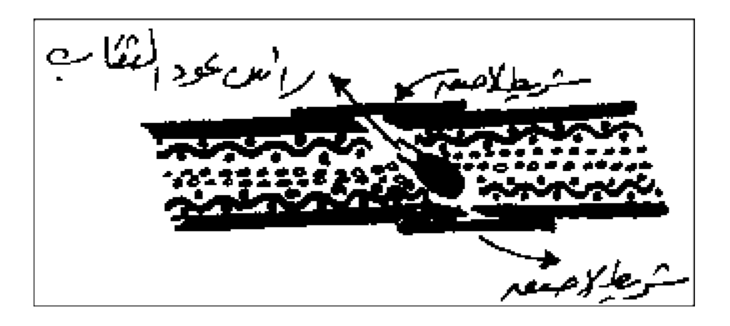



## Notes on slow wick:

- **Each name of the slow fuse ignites in / second taking into account the effect of gunpowder and moisture.**
- **When we use the wick after storing it, we cut it.15cm from the end of the wick.**
- **The fuse should not be bent so that the powder particles do not spread apart from each other.**
- **We cut the wick straight across, put it in the fuse, and cut the other end (the one to be lit)**

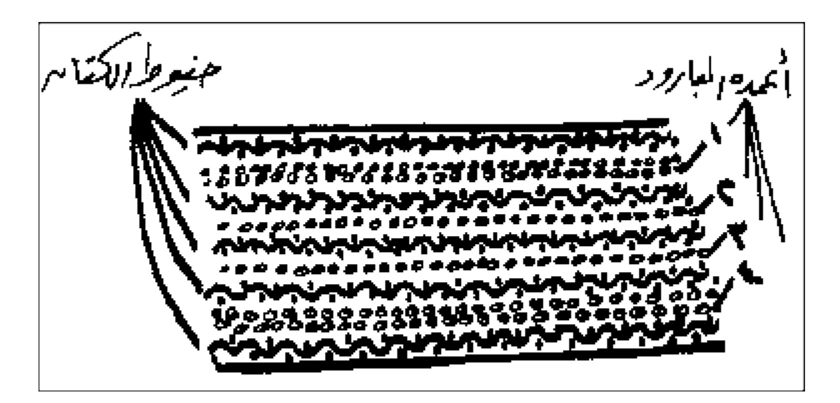
**) at an angle45.**

**We cut the ends of the two wicks at an angle.45 To further ensure the guarantee, we place the head of a matchstick between them. And wrap them with tape.**




- **The slow wick comes in several colors. Black, blue...**

## 2- Quick fuse:



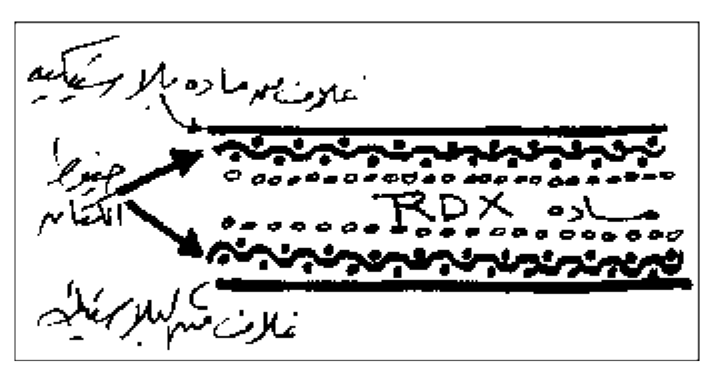

- **30 cm of quick fuse ignites in one second, 60 cm in one second, and 90 cm in one second.**

comments :

- **If we take a cross-section of the rapid fuse, we find four rows of gunpowder.**

- **3- The detonator:**

**It is also called an explosive fuse.**




- **The fuse is lit8 km per second**
- **The cover is always plastic.**
- **The fuse explodes but does not ignite.**
- **fuse explosive wave velocity8 km per second**
- **The fuse saves us from using many detonators.**

## Thunderbolts

They are metal containers (aluminum or copper) that contain a small amount of a highly sensitive ▪ irritant. There are two types:

1- Regular detonator: It is a regular metal tube suspended from one end and its length is5cm, 7mm diameter and other sizes available. It has a charge inside. Ignition (mercury philiment or potassium + sugar or cotton sulfate), a blasting charge of highly sensitive provocative materials (such as lead, silver or copper azide) and a primary charge of highly effective destructive material, such asRDXOr picric or tetrale and it is considered The detonator is composed in the event of any deformation in its shape.

## Al-Saqri Foundation for Military Sciences

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Official website

